elf, and demand of the Porte the eternalizing binnelf, and demand of the Porte the eternalizing of petrileum which it freely gave, and never has withdrawn—all for the purpose of political effect among the low and ignorant. Not content with the demand, and its acceptance by the Porte, he requires the Sultan to degrade himself by binding his crown in a treaty with a foreign power, never to interfere with privileges (not deflued or named) which he declares existed from the times of the Calipha, down through all the Ottoman Sultana to the present through all the Ottoman Sultans, to the present time. He thus commences with the Caliph Omar, who took Jerusalem, and confined the Christians (new called Greeks) in the occupation of their mis-erable buildings, &c.; and including the favors shown by Mahomet the Second, after his capture of shown by Mahomet the Second, after his capture of Constantinople, comes down to the present Sultan. As no immunities or privileges are specified in the demand, it would be left open for future settlement and quarrels to determine.

In the same manner England and France might compet the United States to make a treaty with them on the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of C. he for all time to every and the subject of the subject of

them on the subject of Cuba, for all time to come; as Great Britain alone would not only define the " immunities and privileges" to be granted by the United States to their slave, or free colored population, and have the same comprised in a treaty with her, so that she might show the boon of philanthropy, humanity, and liberty to the rest of the world, and hereafter secure the same under her powerful and gracious protection. In such an event, should the people of the United States submit to this, where would be their liberties, their independence? Answer—In the safe-keeping of Great Britain. So great an outrage has the conduct of Russia been on this occasion, to the rights and in-tegrity of Turkey, and so evident an infraction of the treaty of 1840, wherein Russia, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, united to maintain them, that Austria has spoken out against her, and join with the other powers to oppose her violence. If Russia persists, and continues to demand what she has put forward against Turkey, a war must inevitably be the consequence. England and France, who have now, for so long a time, been united to keep backthe progress of Russian absolutism and the despotic form of government in Europe, will oppose her. If Austria does as much, she will have to incur her ire also; and should an opportunity thus offer, will not attack their old enemy, Austria. Of this there cannot be a doubt. Thus a general war in Europe must be the result; a war for the maintenance of public rights—the freedom and independence of all nations, and their preservation from the encroachments of the gigantic tyrant of the North—Russia.

The Porte has an army of 160,376 troops, called

the "Nisam" or regular army, and it can be in-creased, in six months, to double that number, by calling in the Redif, or irregular forces, which are liable to farther service of three years—The navy is quite as large as that of the United States, and the Sultan's steamers are all good, and to not break down and prove "failures" whenever called into commission. The army is full of expectation, and actually desire a war with the enemy of their country and race—the Moslem enthusiasm reigns every where, from the highest to the lowest.

It is believed that the Sultan will issue a new

charter of rights to his people, putting all non-Mussulmen on the footing of the Mussulman sects, in every respect—but it is doubtful whether it will satisfy Russian arrogance. A Mission to Russia is also proposed, so as to make this known to the Emperor.

Our London Correspondence.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, June 14, 1853.

The Weather and Latest News-The Russian Bear-Nunneries Inspection Bill-The Pope's Brass Band-Another Plot against the Emperor Napoleon Chobham Camp, Playing at Soldiers— Oxford Commemoration—The Sydenham Palace —Trade of Birmingham—Royal Italian Opera— Drury Lane-Haymarket and Rachel-Strand Theatre-Miss Kelly-Tulu Kaffirs-First Night

of Sardanapalus at The Princess's—The Queen's Drawing Room, &c. &c.
Such a change in the weather since my last! It

has been raining cate and dogs, with their claws downwards, and so cold, too—perfect winter.

Phospus is now struggling his utmost to peep through
his cloudy bed-curtains and once more shine on the
fineries of the season—on the ladies, (who are always in season), with their newest Parislan extravacies, and their gay equipages—one of the wonder of their city.

Yesterday, June 13, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs sent Count Roscat with despatches for the each Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is said that nother camp is about to be established at Maus A certain activity is displayed in all the military ports of France. Detachments of marines, on their way to Toulon, pass almost daily through Paris.

The Viennese papers (June 9) state, on the av thority of telegraphic despatches, that the Russian cabinet is willing to accept the mediation of Austria in the anarrel with the Porte. It is asserted that count Leiningen will be sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg. It is stated to be the intention of Russia to occupy the Danubian principalities, but that they would not extend their occupation beyond the frontiers of those provinces.

The electric telegraph informs us that all the funds

are this morning on the rise in the Paris Bourse.

"Eight days more-and then-and then." Such is the last diplomatic growl of his ursine Majesty, Nicholas of the North, as if still willing to give a last chance to the children of Mahomet. The Turks however, seem, in this instance, to have cast away their constitutional fatalism, and to be girding them salves in good earnest for the fight. In fact, the en-Shusiasm of the old Moslem spirit is at white heat. and as history has given us ample proofs of Turkish prowess when once fairly roused, it is not at all im-probable that the mighty Czar, the great Christian

provess when once fairly roused, it is not at all improbable that the mighty Czar, the great Christian protector, the champion of the holy playes, may neet with a warmer welcome than he expects—too train to relish. The united fleets of Turkey and flyyt are not trifling of themselves, and among the Moalems are some very excellent sailors, well drilled in English tactics. Then, again, the fortresses all along the coast of Turkey in the Black-Sea and Bosphorus, are extremely well fortified, bristling with coannon, and fully provided with troops and ammunition; besides which, Omer Pacha has a well disciplined army now probably marching towards the Moldavian principalities, and Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has promised a reinforcement of several thousand men to assist the Sultan.

These of themselves are not trifling preparations, however small in comparison with the glant efforts of their adversaries, and quite sufficient to open the war with something like éclat; nor is it likely that they will be left alone to fight their battles. England and France, however unwilling to offend the Ogre of the north, must, cannot do otherwise than interfere; and the presence of their united fleets close to the theatre of war, fully shows that they will do so pretty effectively if required. Meanwhile, whatever the result of the pending crisis, so full of uncertainty and conjecture, the sympathies of the just and wise of every nation in central and southern Europe are with the infield Tark, against the Christian Russian; nor do we think that the other great powers will allow Nicholast offect the fulfillment of the great Napoleon's prophecy, that "in fifty yearsall Europe would be Cossack, if not republican." Nevertherpowers will allow Nicholast offect the fulfillment of the great all these growls, threats and preparations we are not of opinion that Nicholas really intends to go to war—nay, we rather think that he would be glad of any pretext for patching up the quarrel—and why? Not because he dislikes war himself—not because

seat, therefore, that until the game has ac

thilly of war in the Back Both contenting powers and recreament at it is ablanch. To shall a series a seminar than the power and the recreament and the content and the conten

only £28,000, while this year they amounted to

prosperity of this district, of "which Etrahaphan forms the great cast cross costs. The electrotype, papier mache, and several other trades are likewise in the greatest possible size of activity—wave are rhing, and there seems to be a general disposition towards improvement among the lower or working classes.

At the Royal Island Opers, although variety and from their almost faulties indepretation, have rondered a repetition most acceptable. "Las Haguenots," with Grist, Castellan, Mario and Formes, and "Guglielmo Tell," with Castellan, Tamberiet, Ronconi and Stigelli, must ver prove attractive. With "Roberte il Diavolo," in which Mms. Julienne played Allics, they formed the standing bill of last week. "Benevenuto Cellini," an opera by lisctor Berlios, abounding with difficulties, has bees some time in award with difficulties, has bees some time in developing the second of the second of

things, we leel bound to accept as a boon the exhibition at the Princesses theatre, and we fear to criticise the entertainment too closely lest we should lose it—for lenten though it be, it is nearly our only dramatic pasture. It need not be added that the noble author of Sardanapalus played a supernamerary part under the management of Mr. Kean. Mr. Grieve, the scene painter, painted him, and Mrs. Kean tricked him out, and poor Byron was betinselled and bewigged, and made to stand as a block on which was hung a real Assyrian costume. The spleador of this spectacle was undeniable, we believe that nearly two thousand pounds has been expensed in scenery and dresses. Some idea of the boundless expense lavished on this work may be conceived, when I state that the paste jewels on Mr. Kean's robes, which were manufactured in Paris, paid for duty at the custom house thirty-seven pounds. But there is an old French proverb, to the effect that 'the frock does not constitute the Sardanapalus.

Mr. Kean is physically incapacitated from embodying the character—the voluptuous, effeminate, but noble and godlike Sardanapalus, terrible in the field as Achilles, and lovely as Venus, Sardanapalus, crowned with roses, seated amidst his beautiful concubines, spinning a silken veil for his favorite Myrha—the delicate the refined Assyrian Apollo. It was such a being that Mr. Kean observes, somewhat curiously in the puff flysheet of his play-bill, when the such a such a being that Mr. Kean observes, somewhat curiously in the puff flysheet of his play-bill, when the such a such a such a being that Mr. Kean observes, somewhat curiously in the puff flysheet of his play-bill, when the such a such

The Adelphi announces a buriesque of Sardanapeus, the Olympic another, and little Alleroft, at the Strand theatre, a third. Egyptian fashions, too, appears to be all the rage, and we shortly expect to have Sardanapelus ties, tunics, etc., and Hyrnapolitas, manchettes, chemisetts, and delicate cachettes too numerous to mention. In fact, I am a little that way inclined myself, and therefore give an Egyptian tag to my noun. Don Casarapalus. General Pierce's Official Conduct and Policy in a French Point of View. MESSES. SOULE AND BORLAND—CUBA AND CENTRAL

Romanist from the Paris Constitutionnel, June S.]
The first acts of General Pierce's administration are not of a nature to dissipate the apprehensions at first caused by his message, General Pierce has not yet made all himself and the property of the United States comprise a considerable number of talented mass, but it is not them may who have been in the pecial capacity of these sew dijoomatits or the wishes of the governments to which they have been extrusted particularly, in the choice of some envoys, more than the special capacity of these sew dijoomatits or the wishes of the governments to which they have been extrusted particularly, in the choice of some envoys, more than the special capacity of these sew dijoomatits or the wishes of the governments to which they have been controlled by the property of the control of the control

there, but at least they would not perpetuate the slave traffic.

This language is a warning which the administration of Cuba would be very wrong to neglect.

The Cuban Slave Trade.

[From the London News, June 14.]

To-night Lord Beaumont is to move for papers relating to slavery in the United States, and the motion will probably induce some discussion. But there is a consideration connected with this slave trade, which the peers who take so deep an interest in the question wholly overlook. It is the influence which free institutions and free discussion have in advancing the great cause of final and complete extinction of slave dealing. A glance at the respective situations in these respects of Brazil and Cuba, will show how important a bearing a constitutional system, or the want of such a system, has on the African slave trade. Brazil is a free country, having a government responsible to public opinion, a parliament popularly elected, and a youthful monarch imbued with constitutional principles. It is a kingdom complete in itself, with a well defined general policy, full of energy, activity, and enterprise. And the thoughtful, educated, influential, and moral part of the Brazilian population—whose views prevail in public affairs—have made up their minds that the African slave trade is for their country a great evil. So, in the interests of Brazil itself, the Legislature two years ago gave the Imperial government large powers to repress the traffic; and the government have so energetically acted on these powers, that, by the slave trade papers last haid before Parliament, it appears, so far as Brazil was concerned, in the preceeding nine months not a single slave had been landed; where some years before this moral revolution in popular sentiment the importations used to reao 60,000 a year. There are, of course, people in Brazil, who would still, if they could, carry on the slave trade. But the whole weight of public opinion and of government is seconplishing in Brazil.

Cuba, on the contrary, is twill not end

they can have additional supplies of African slaves. Queen Isabella and her court are afraid that the United States should take Cuba; but their only bid for its continued connection with Spain is the slave trade. Thus, whilst good government and rational liberty are suppressing the slave trade in Brazil, bad government and stupid despotism are reviving the slave trade in Cuba.

But the provoking part of the matter is the absurdway in which the British government deals with Spain and Brazil. It gives credit to and believes the word of honor of Captain General Canedo, that he will not allow another African to be imported into Cuba, at the very moment that personsin high places are getting the profit on the introduction of two cargoes, one of eleven hundred, the other of six hundred. But, though the Brazilian government has given the most positive proofs of its sincerity, and of its success—though it has driven out of the empire the Portuguese capitalists who carried on the trade—though it has released nearly three thousand Africans whom it seized on board slavers—though it has a steam flotilla of its own, watching its shores; and though it is prompt, energetic, and determined in its new career—the British government will not repeal Lord Aberdeen's act which has wounded the amour-proper of Brazil so deeply. Brazil is our third best foreign customer; there are probably not less than ten millions of British capital in Brazil; British subjects are getting up milways, steamboats, gas companies, for Brazil, and ways, steamboats, gas companies, for Brazil, and in very many of the Brazil will not renew its commercial relations with Brazil. Yet we have no public relations whatever to protect this trade, this capital, this investment. For Brazil will not renew its commercial relations with England so long as that act remains unrepealed, and though the object for which it was cnacked—viz. the suppression of the Brazilian slave trade—has been realized, the British government to abrogate it. English merchants had better look

The Blockade of Buenos Ayres.

[from the London Herald, June 14.]

The intelligence published in the Morning Herald yesterday, and which arrived by the Teviot steamship, is, in so far as regards the news from the River Plate, by no means satisfactory. In a commercial and manufacturing country like England, in which there is scarcely a family who has not a member either directly or indirectly connected with our import or export trade, it is a matter of momentous importance that the course of that trade should run smoothly and uninterruptedly—that it should not be subject to sudden or violent fluctuations or revulsions—still more, that it should not be checked, or wholly suppressed, by causes which ordinary foresight, or average statesmanship, might control. The provinces and countries known as Bouth America, Rio de la Plata, the Argentine Republic, &c., have been long so disturbed by contending factions and civil commotions that their great resources and many natural advantages for trade and commerce have hitherto in a considerable degree, lain fallow, and have not been sufficiently developed by natives, or explored, in a commercial sense, by foreigners. The result is that the progress of civilization is retarded, and the chances of change and revolution are thereby indefinitely multiplied. Last year, indeed, Lord Malmesbury, then presiding at the Foreign Office, did as much as in him lay to open the waters of the Parana and Uruguay, thereby bringing the commercial produce of South America into the markets of the world. But since his lordship's retirement from office disturbing causes appear to have had as much influence in those far-off latitudes as in countries nearer home. This is greatly to be regretted, for in the table land of the Despoplado, and in the more elevated traots of the Argentine republic, are cultivated many productions as necessary to our consumption and manufactures as any we import into Liverpool or London. The Manchester school of politicians have of late greatly concerned themselves about

the blockade, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter." And though this strictness has in some instances been departed from in modern times, yet, in respect to neutrals, the only questions that arise are, whether the place is blockaded—and whether the blockade was sufficiently notified. To affect British ships or British merchants with the consequence of a breach of this blockade, three things must be proved:—1st, the existence of an actual blockade; 2dly, the knowledge of the party; and 3dly, a violation of the blockade either by ingress or egress. The whole body of international law on the subject may be found in the decisions of Sir William Scott, chiefly contained in the first volume of Robinson's "Admiralty Reports." From the law so lucidly laid down by that great luminary, it is clear that a declaration of blockade, unaccompanied by the fact of the actual existence of the thing in reality, does not establish a blockade. When Admiral Jervis declared during the last war the West India Islands in a state of blockade, the Lords of Appeal held that as the fact did not support the declaration, a blockade could not be deemed legally to exist.

It was determined in the case of the Betsey that a mere proclamation that a place is invested by a competent force. The parties who formed the armed neutrality, and Russia, the principal party in the confederacy, understood blockade in this sense—namely, that there should be actually stationed at the place a sufficient force to prevent the entry or exit of vessels. This doctrine completely harmonizes with the decision of Sir W. Scott in the case of the Vrow Judith, heard before the Court of Admiralty in Jannary, 1799. "A blockade," said this great judge, "is a sort of circumvallation round a place, by which all foreign connection and correspondence is, as far as human power can effect it, to be entirely cut of." A limitation such as this is essentially necessary to revent the abuse of the right of blockade, and the

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred this merening, at the junctime of Third street and Elbow lane, at a place known as Franklin Land, between the city and Rising Sun village. The workmen had just topped out the gable end wall of a new Beptis-church, and were about removing the scafficking from the loside, when the entire wall fell in bodily, crushing two stones mascons between the joists and the falling ruins. The men were got out as quickly as possible, when it was found that they were dreadfully bruised agrheugh, we believe, no bones were broken. The names of the injured men are charles Fickt and John Hamsker. Both are married men, and both are about twenty seven years of age. The wall which fell was of stone, 16 inches thick and about 29 feet in height. It is wonderful that the unfortunate men were not organed to death instantly. Some of the joists apon which the well fell were cut completely off. The injured men were conveyed to the Pennsylvanta Hospital —Philoshiphia Builden, June 25. -

A Norfolk paper mentions that a negro child died in that city from exposure to the sun. It is very soldon that coldered people are seriously affected by heat.

The Georgia Union Convention.

[From the Miledgerille (Ga.) Recorder, June 23.]

The delegates appointed to the Convention to not inste a Union candidate for Governor, assembled the Representative Hall, to-day, at 12 o'clock M. For the purpose of organizing the convention, motion of C. Peoples, Esq., Col. Robert M. Guni was called to the chair, and W. W. Paine, of Telfa and Thomas F. Wells, of Washington, requested act as secretaries.

and Thomas F. Wells, of Washington, requested to act as secretaries.

On motion of Linton Stephens, Gen. John W. A. Sanford was by acclamation called to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and Messrs. Wooldridge of Muscogee, Word of Cass, and Peeples of Clark, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair.

The President on taking the chair addressed the convention, thanking them for the honor conferred, &c., congratulated the State that the union party still lives in the hearts and affections of all true Georgians and trusted that it may long live powerful for good and effective for the sound conservatism of its mean and its measures.

and its measures.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a committee of two from each Congressional district was appointed to report business for the action of the Convention.

The following committee was appointed by the Chair, viz.:

Dist. 1—M. J. Moody and E. M. Blount.

Dist. 1—M. J. Moody and E. M. Blount.

2—E. R. Brown and D. J. Bothwell.

3—J. J. Hampton and J. T. Nisbet.

4—R. I. Morgan and M. M. Tidwell.

5—J. J. Word and D. S. Anderson.

6—C. Peeples and M. S. Durham.

7—L. Stephens and G. O. Dawson.

8—K. Toombs and Geo. Stapleton.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until three o'clock P.M.

8—I. Toombs and G.O. Dawson.

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On motion, the Convention adjourned until three o'clock P.M.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee of Sixteen, through their chairman, Mr. Toombs, submitted the following report, which having been read was, on motion of Mr. Peeples, unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention of republican citizens of Georgia, invite the co operation of all those, whether whigh or democrats, who agree with them in the principles herein set forth and declared.

Resolved, That we adhere to the report and resolutions of the Georgia Convention of 1850, because we consider the principles therein proclaimed as not less important to the maintenance of the rights of the States than of the Union of the States; and that we consider the rights of the States as in great and imminent danger, and the principles of the Georgia Convention, greatly jeoparded by any political party whatever may be its name, which recognizes abolitionists and frescoilers as worthy of public honors and public emolements:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, both the whig and democratic parties have been fattiless to their of trepeated pledges of economy in the excenditure of the public money, and that we view with great alarm and disapprobation the partial unequal and unjust appropriation of the public lands to internal improvement, intended for the promotion of particular interests rather than the general benefit of these who bear the burthen of taxition.

Resolved, That the public lands are the common property of all the States of the Union, and in their appropriation equality is the only true rule of equity, and shat any allenation of them except to bring money into the public treasure, should be for the equal benefit of these who bear the burthen of taxition.

Resolved, That the Country, as announced in his states of the Union, old as well as new.

Resolved, That the Country, as announced in his results of the proper of the factor of

tion of Charles J. Jenkins was then made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Putnam, the following committee was appointed to notify Mr. Jenkins of his nomination, and request his acceptance, viz.:—Robert Toombs, R. T. Davis, John J. Word, Cincinnatus Peeples, Joshua Knowles, and Thomas W. Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, a committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Georgia.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as that committee:—Mesers. A. H. Stephens, George Stapleton, M. M. Tidwell, W. W. Clark and H. F. McCay.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, the Convention adourned sine die.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATER.—The benefit of Mr. Moore, the prompter of this establishment, is to take place this evening. The pieces provided are "Ben, the Boatswain," "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds," and "Rosina Meadowa." This is a very attractive bill, and no doubt will fill the theatre to overflowing. Mr. Moore's friends are expected to do their duty.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Burton's excellent company of comedians appear to-night, in two very attractive pieces. The first is the "Breach of Promise," in which Mr. Burton, and Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Skerrett will sustain the leading characters. The very laughable piece, called the "Siameee Twins," in which Burton and Brougham will fill the prominent characters, will conclude the entertainments. The garden is well ventilated, and the performances. The garden is well ventilated, and the performances are in keeping with Niblo's great character as a manager.

MATIONAL THEATRE.—The same excellent pieces which were given at this popular establishment is night are to be repeated this evening, comprising the dramas, entitled "Gambia" and "Brother and Sister," the casts of which embrace the names of J. R. Scott and Mrs. Brunton, with nearly all of Purdy's stock company.

Scot and are: Brunton, with nearly all of Purdy's stock company.

St. Charles Theatre.—Those favorite pieces, styled "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "Who Speaks First?" and the "Maid of Munster," are to be represented this evening at the St. Charles. The entertainments are light, and are always well received by the audience. AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Crowds of visiters are still

flocking to the Museum, to see the "Bearded Lady," and the "Happy Family." Four highly entertaining pieces are selected for the theatrical amusements of this afternoon and evening in the lecture room.

Franconi's Hippodrome.—The equestrian feats for this evening at the Hippodrome are exceedingly attractive. comprising "Steeple, Hurdle, and Chariet Races," "Exercises of the Manege," and the pageant entitled "Versailles in 1664." The afternoon performances hereafter are only to be given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. An hour or two passed in the Hippodrome will amply repay the visiters.

visiters.

Christy's Opera House.—Christy's popular company of Ethiopian opera singers and delineate of negro peculiarities, advertise a well selected bill of amusement for this evening.

Wood's Minstrels.—This band of musicians continue to be patronised as extensively as ever. The programme for to-night consists of several of their best vocal and instrumental selections, burlesquerand dancing.

best vocal and instrumental selections, buriesque, and dancing.

Banvarn's Holy Land.—The exhibitions of this beautiful panorama are to be closed in a few days therefore those who have not yet seen it should availablemesters of the present opportunity.

Sedqwick's Ballad Entertainment, at the Lyceum Hall, Staten Island, promises to be a rich affair. It is to come off on Thursday evening next.

Middle DE MELISSE, the favorite danseuse, takes a benefit at the Bowery theatre to-morrow night. She will dance alone in her glory, and will draw a full house. This will be her last appearance at the heatre. Domestic Misocilany.

The store of Porr & Arnold, in North Sixth street, Cincinnati, was forcibly entered on the 21st Inst., and je retr; and farcy articles worth \$1,300 stolen.

The carpet factory of A. McCallum & Co., at Goyman town, Ps., was destroyed by fire on the 28th inst. Los covered by insurance.

Elfty imported sheep, valued at ten thousand dollar were recently killed on the Burlington and Rutland Rail read.

The Syracuse Cricket Club will play a match at oricle with the Union Club of Rocesster, at the grounds of the latter, on Thursday, the 28th inst.

A little son of Mr. F. C. Bigelow, of Rutland, Masa, on three years old, fall over backwards, on the 6th inst, in a tub convaining a painfull of boiling water, which the mother had but a moment before poured into the translational and although immediately taken out by Mrs. Bigelow, will was but a few feet distant, the little sufferer lived at twelve hours.

was but a few feet distant, the little sufferer lived is twelve hours.

The East Centre school house, in Oakham, Masa, we atruck by lightning on Wednesday, the 24th lastan There were forty scholars in it at the time. The flup parsed down the chimny, taking out the bricks on side, then passing on the stove pipe, making a hole, the same, to the floor, where it tore up the acards, a passed through to the ground in several places; as what is most remarkable, no one was injured! A lattick, it is most remarkable, no one was injured! A lattick, it is a moment preceding the stroke, was remove by the teacher fram a seat atruck by the lightning, a thus providentially escaped injury and probable doubt. On the 21stinst, a young man (Garman) of the most Conrad List, of Pittsburg, committed subside by has ing on the National road, near Indianopolis, whither had gone for the purpose of marrying a girl to whom was betrothed in Pittsburg. Exappointment, on field her engaged to another, he assigns in a note as cause.

Will am H. Cranston has received the whig nome for mayor of Newport, R. I., in place of Rot wareton, respect,